

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News.

Dick Lakenan came in yesterday from his Gold Gulch camp. He had specimens with him of silver ore which were almost their weight in silver, and besides that carried gold values of several hundred dollars per ton. He is now taking out an average of 1008 per day and is employing only two men. His ore is phenomenally rich—the richest ever struck in this section of Arizona.—Copper Era.

Final plans for the 120 stamp mill for the Amalgamated gold company of Quartzite were finished yesterday by Elliott & Drescher of this city, and will be forwarded today to J. H. Beamer, the general superintendent at that point. Just now but 60 stamps will be put in place. The entire structure with the exception of the battery frame will be of steel. The cement concrete foundations of the mill are now in position and the superstructure is being forwarded from Martinez in sections by Capt. W. F. Meeks as fast as men and teams can be forwarded. Water in abundance is promised at this point and it will not be longer than ninety days until all will be in readiness to start up.—Journal Miner.

Amalgamated copper is now quoted at about 8.5¢ per share, which is an advance in the past few months of nearly 5¢. Greene Consolidated, since it became a regular dividend payer, has advanced steadily, and is now about 30¢. Shannon has gone to 10¢, and will advance. New England and Clifton, preferred, is said to be selling at 45¢ on the New York market. Standard Consolidated, which recently appeared on the New York market at 15¢ has advanced to 22.5¢, and is expected to continue to advance. Nearly all shares of companies operating near Bisbee have gone on an old time boom. If copper holds to its present price Arizona will soon again be the liveliest section of the United States.—Copper Era.

Soon after Phelps Dodge became largely interested in Old Dominion, there was a howl from a number of minority stockholders, who seemed to have the impression that the stock would never again be worth what it was then quoted at, about 98¢. In fact injunction proceedings were had to prevent the proposed merger, but today the stock is quoted at 288¢, with no dividend in prospect for many months to come. It has been mentioned in the papers that a dividend will probably be paid some time next summer but that is somewhat vague. All of which goes to show that the public has confidence in anything with which the name of Phelps Dodge is connected.—Globe Silver Belt.

W. L. George, inventor of the George process for the cheap extraction of metals from their ores, came in Monday from Anita, where he has been employed for the past month, and left that evening for Albuquerque. Mr. George says that while the trial given his process here was not a working success, the failure was due entirely to the fact that the experiments were made in the old water jacket furnace and not in a model built after his own ideas. False economy is what he believes caused the failure, and he hopes at an early day to have a plant built after his original ideas, when, he says, success will be assured, as the principal of reducing the ores has been tested and found practical, it only remaining to construct a furnace to perform the work.—Williams News.

Captain Burgess is in from the gold mines of the American Security and Trust company, located in the Catalinas, north from Tucson. Manager Burgess is installing a Merrill stamp mill, which will reduce 30 tons of ore daily. The mill, it is expected, will be completed and running before the close of the month. Forty men are working in the mines and on the mill and twenty engaged in freighting. The ore dumps are large and being increased daily. The showing of these gold properties is most flattering. The ore bodies are very large and the grade of the ore high in value in both gold and silver, and other values. Manager Burgess is very enthusiastic as to the

immediate future of the large group of gold mines and says Tucson will be surprised when the mill commences to do its work in the business of production, which will be during the present month.—Tucson Star.

Lieutenant Richard Fleischer is a happy man these days and if all signs do not fail, it is only a matter of a short time when he will be in a position to make all of his friends happy also. The lieutenant has for several years been owner of the Buena Vista mine situated in the Patagonia mining district, a short distance from Nogales. From time to time he had men employed doing development and assessment work. The results were always good enough to convince him that his Buena Vista was a good thing to gamble on at odd times when he had nothing else to do. Recently he sent a number of miners out to take another shot or two at it. This time with better results than ever. A pay streak has been encountered carrying more than 125¢ gold, silver, and copper values; hence the lieutenant's happiness.—Border Vidette.

Seventeen miles northwest of Goldfield, in the Silver Peak mining district, W. F. Bond & Co., J. H. Allen and J. G. Brown have a group of five claims—the American Boy, Last Chance, Silver King No. 1, Silver King No. 2 and Silver King Fraction. The ledge on the American Boy, opened up by a series of open cuts, shows ore for a distance of 500 feet on the surface. The ore goes from 40¢ to 160¢, the values being in gold, silver and copper. On the Silver King fine lead ore has been opened up, two assays showing 68 per cent and 75 per cent lead. Samples of the ore brought to the office of W. Bond & Co., have attracted considerable attention. A force of men will start work immediately, and the owners expect to extract enough ore in addition to what is on the dump, to make a shipment within a week or ten days.—Goldfield News.

To those who are best informed, it becomes apparent every day that the New England people are behind the heavy purchase of Shannon stock, which was such a surprise to the management of the company. Since last week about 40,000 shares of stock have changed hands, and there can be no longer a question but that the control of the company has passed into new hands. The annual meeting of the company will occur next Monday, which will definitely determine the power behind the throne. The sentiment seems to be growing in this section that Phelps-Dodge are not in on the deal. It has been known for months past that the New England people had in contemplation the erection of extensive works, and when the break came in the Shannon it is only reasonable to suppose that they saw an opportunity to secure a plant already built and in operation, together with one of the best mining properties in the territory for about the original cost of the plant.—Globe Silver Belt.

A Prescott dispatch says: Thomas F. Cole, James Hoatson and D. E. Woodbridge, said to be acting for the Calumet and Hecla interests in Michigan, have closed a deal for the purchase of the Copper Chief group of claims near Jerome, for 3,000,000¢. They were here Tuesday and negotiated for the purchase with Arthur Hendy, who represents eastern owners of the property. The Copper Chief was until recently involved in litigation with Senator Wm. A. Clark. A compromise was effected, Clark taking half of the property, naming his share the Iron King, on which a large smelter has been erected and is now in operation. Both the Copper Chief and the Iron King properties are said to give promise of equaling Clark's famous United Verde at Jerome. Cole is president of the Calumet and Arizona company at Bisbee, which is next to the United Verde and Copper Queen in importance in Arizona. Hoatson and Woodbridge are interested in the sale, and are stockholders in the Calumet & Hecla.

T. C. Hill was in town yesterday from his mining camp about six miles

west of Prescott. Mr. Hill has charge of the Ideal Mining company's property in that vicinity adjoining the Derby Mining company's property. In doing the assessment work he struck a twelve inch streak of ore which he thought looked pretty good and might run 50¢ per ton. He brought a sample of it to Prescott and had it assayed and greatly to his surprise received returns of 420¢ per ton. He had two or three samples assayed and none of them came under 400¢. He left a piece at the Bashford Burmaster company which he thinks will go at least 1000¢ per ton in gold. He has stripped the ledge for a distance of about eighty feet and has invited some other parties out to look at the properties and verify the statements.—Journal Miner.

One is most agreeably surprised on visiting the new smelter at Benson. The old oil experiment may be a success later on, but the management is wasting no time on it at present. We are under obligations to Mr. Boggess, the president and manager, for a full insight to the whole situation. They have a new modern, standard 200 ton furnace, just bricked in. Their fine dust arrester system is the most elaborate for a plant of that capacity which we have ever seen, including as it does the regulation horizontal stack, a large brick dust chamber, some 200 feet of subway and an 80 foot verticle stack. Their brickketter is on the road. Every feature about the plant is so provided that the furnace capacity can be doubled or trebled on short notice. Mr. Boggess calculates that the plant would blow in in about three weeks. In writing up the old gas scheme the contributor of the letter had occasion to refer to it as an experiment of doubtful utility. In mentioning the plant which is now approaching completion he can speak advisedly and with confidence when he states that it is perhaps the most thoroughly equipped plant of its size in the territory and cannot fail to be a success. Mr. Boggess states that they already have enough ore contracted for to run them a year, and applications to place ore are pouring in from every direction, conspicuously from Sonora. In addition to the present equipment the company has ordered a lead furnace. The old slag dump will run from six to eight per cent, and is highly available for flux, and, everything considered, Benson is better hooked up for smelter facilities than any other small city in the territory.—Benson Press.

The Tucson Star says: One of Pima county's rich gold mines made her debut on Thanksgiving morning under most unique circumstances. The property of the Helena Gold Mines company, located in the Santa Rita mountains, near Greaterville, and about twenty miles from Vail's station, its shipping point on the railroad. The company was financed by the Benzie Investment company of Denver, the same firm that operates the Christmas Gift and many other mines, and for eight months work has been constant, resulting in one tunnel 300 feet long, drifting on the vein, a prepared slope still 60 feet deeper, where water has been encountered, for which machinery has been ordered, so that drifting and further sinking can go on, and various other work on their several mines. Great dumps have accumulated from the long drift on the ore, and on the 23d of November the company had completed the first section of its contemplated 1,200 foot tunnel, i. e., 300 feet, and it was decided to celebrate Thanksgiving by "shooting the shutes" and to that end the vein was charged north of the original deep shaft, where the ore is about four feet wide, and as Thanksgiving was ushered into the new camp the shots were fired with the result that nature's vault yielded 80,000 pounds of choice rock, making the heretofore well appearing tunnel look as though it had been struck by a Kansas cyclone. The men took time enough to eat and went square at work again and at 4 o'clock once more proclaimed another bullion producer among Pima county's mines, since which time stoping is the order of the day and will continue without cessation until July, 1905, in this one drift alone. In the meantime development work will proceed regularly on three of the company's mines.

Electric Process for Iron and Steel

The Canadians have, it seems, taken the lead in officially investigating the possibilities of making iron and steel by electric process. The dominion government has recently issued a report treating on this subject, prepared by a special official commission. The report is very exhaustive and its conclusions are said to be likely to lead to the establishment of an electric iron and steel works in Ontario and Quebec. The dominion government early in the year sent a commission of experts to Europe to investigate the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel. At the head of this commission was Dr. Haanel, dominion mines inspector. F. W. Harbord, an eminent English metallurgist, joined the commission in England.

Electric smelting plants were visited at Gynsing and Kortfors, Sweden; La Praz, France; Turin, Italy, and Livet, France. The report of the commission has been in preparation for several months. Applications for copies of this report sufficient to more than absorb the whole issue have come in from steelmakers, universities and publications in the iron interests, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States and in European countries.

Mr. Harbord's conclusions are, in brief, that steel equal in all respects to the best Sheffield crucible steel can be produced either by the Kjellin Heroult or the Keller process at a cost considerably less than the cost of producing a high-class crucible steel; that, at present, structural steel cannot be produced to compete with Bessemer or Siemens steel; that pig iron can be produced on a considerable scale to compete with the blast furnace only when the electric energy is very cheap, and the fuel very dear, on a basis of 10¢ per electric horse power per year, and coke at seven dollars per ton. Mr. Harbord further concludes that "under ordinary conditions, where blast furnaces are an established industry, electric smelting cannot compete, but in special cases, where ample water power is available, electric smelting may be commercially successful."

Dr. Hanel, commenting upon his conclusion, says that where, as at the Chats Falls 20 miles from Ottawa, electric power can be produced at four dollars per horse power per year, and peat, coke, or briquetted charcoal made from mill refuse at a cost of not more than 48¢ per ton, is used, the cost of two of the more heavy items entering

into the production of pig iron is reduced by one half. He concludes:

"When it is considered that the electric process is applicable also to the smelting of ores, such as copper, and that the furnaces are of simple construction, the temperature available, 1,000 degrees centigrade, above that of the blast furnace, and the regulation of the best heat under perfect control, it is reasonable to expect that the near future will witness a great stride in the application of electricity to the extraction of metal from its ores, and that familiarity with handling large currents and experience gained in electric smelting will result in solving the difficulties encountered in the smelting of ores which, up to the present time, have proved refractory to all commercial processes known."—Mining World.

World's Fair Medals Awarded to Arizona Exhibits.

The medals awarded to Arizona's mineral exhibit are as follows:

Arizona's mineral exhibit received a gold medal for the general display of copper, gold, silver and lead ores.

A silver medal for its gold ores.

Yavapai county—United Verde mine a gold medal for its copper, and a silver medal for its smelter product.

The Copper Queen at Bisbee received a silver medal for its copper ores.

The Hance asbestos mine a silver medal.

Do It Today.

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'till tomorrow what you can do today," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it today!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it today—and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25¢; regular size, 75¢. At all druggists.

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